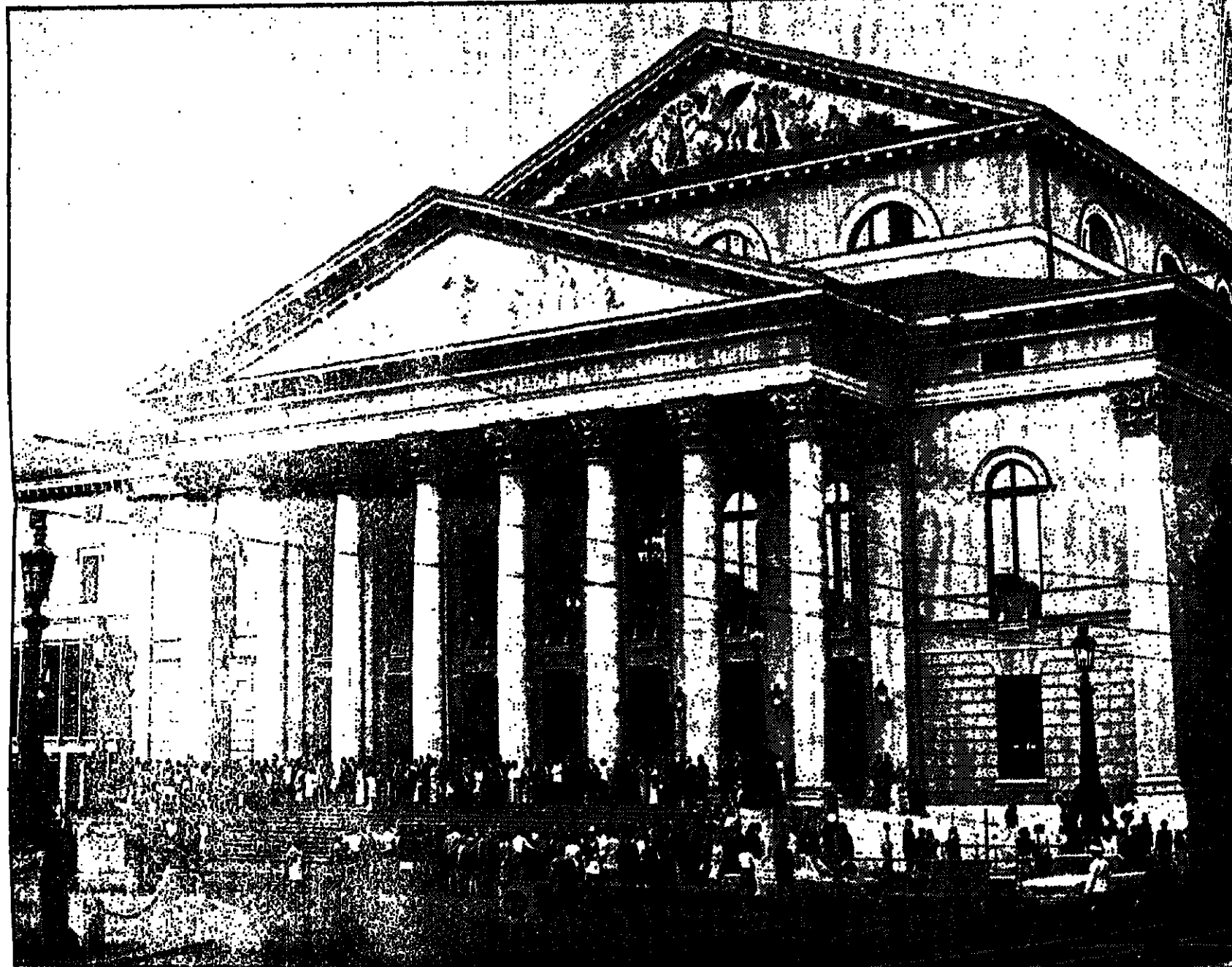


# Music and theatre in Germany

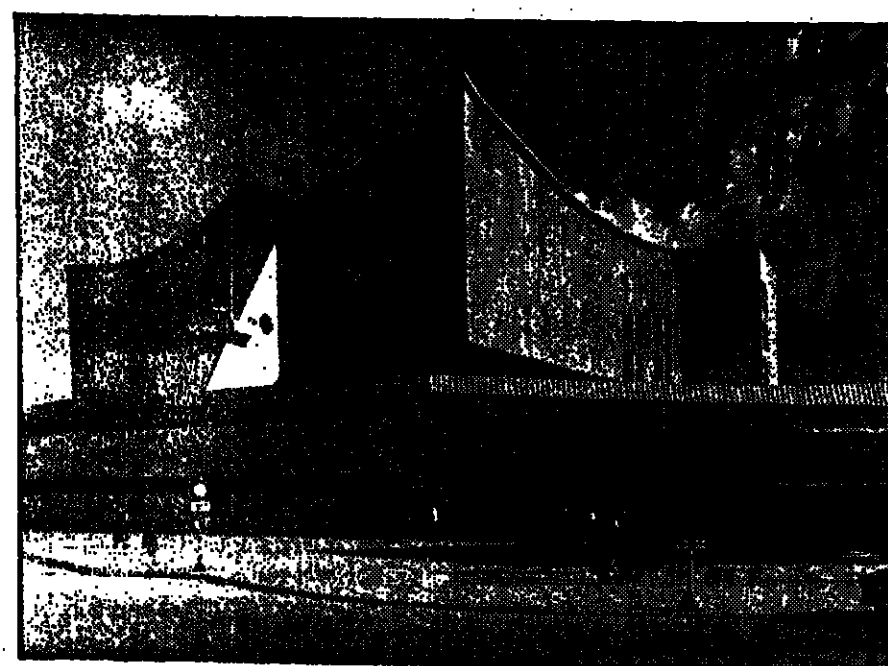
As early as 1882 musicians in Berlin founded a Philharmonic Orchestra, and from 1960 to 1963 the unique "Philharmonie" at the Kempterplatz in Berlin was built. 2,200 terraced seats with the podium in the centre. A place for great conductors, for great concerts. It shows

that Germany has castles and palaces, cities and industry but also unusual temples of the arts. Other examples are the theatre set on a monumental flight of outdoor stairs in the medieval town of Schwäbisch-Hall; the Baroque garden theatre in

Hanover-Herrenhausen; the theatre in the palace of Schöngarten near Mannheim, founded 1749, and the Munich Opera, the Bavarian National Theatre, built 1811, burnt down later and rebuilt in its full splendour in 1963. A grand and elegant music festival



National-Oper, Munich  
Philharmonie, Berlin



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS  
Beethovenstrasse 66, D-6000 Frankfurt

# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 5 April 1981  
Twentieth Year - No. 983 - By air

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## Growing pressure over missile issue



The official position in Bonn is still that Moscow will soon start negotiating seriously with Washington about the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe. This would recognise both parts of the Nato modernisation decision as the basis for negotiation. However, behind the scenes there is a general agreement — from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Egon Bahr — that the Nato deadline, the end of 1983, is somewhat short.

This is why left-wing Social Democrats are beginning to press for action. The Baden-Württemberg Land executive has said that it wants the SPD party conference in Munich at the beginning of next year to examine how seriously the Americans are taking the premises of the modernisation decision.

Washington is aware of this pressure and has replied with a general accusation that pacifist and

tration to continue unconditionally détente policy.

The Americans have replied by saying that they no longer want to pursue détente in the old style. In reply to the argument that they are aiming to achieve military hegemony, they argue that they want to be an equal super power, not the second most powerful country.

Only when they have achieved this equality, they argue, is there any point in negotiating with the Soviets about arms control and the reduction of medium-range weapons in Europe.

Until then, they say, they will keep in touch with Moscow. But this is course not the same as the intensive negotiations the Europeans would like to see.

The principle of connection is also seen differently in the USA. This principle requires that the Soviet Union make concessions, and this is something that it does not normally do voluntarily.

President Reagan has already said that the prospects for a summit meeting between himself and Brezhnev would be helped if there were some Soviet concessions in Afghanistan.

Possibly the Americans wish to wait first and see how much patience the Soviets show with Poland before they start negotiating seriously about medium-range weapons. Finally the Americans wonder why the Western Europeans tolerated the Russian refusal to negotiate on medium-range weapons so long and so patiently. However, as soon as Washington hesitates, it comes under attack from its European allies, the Americans complain.



Bonn Defence Minister Hans Apel (right) talks with his American counterpart, Caspar Weinberger, in Washington.

## Apel puts his viewpoints across

WESTDEUTSCHE  
ALLGEMEINE

Bonn Defence Minister Hans Apel has found that Caspar Weinberger is a good listener. This may surprise some.

The US Defence Secretary blotted his copybook recently by insistently making references to the neutron bomb — much to the annoyance of his colleague, Mr Haig.

Herr Apel has now made some corrections to the American's image of German defence policies. After these talks, the Pentagon leadership is now more aware of how military matters have to be presented to the population and how Bonn has regularly increased its annual contribution to Nato.

Apel's arguments were, in his own words and in the American's words, listened to without objections. Even more, great satisfaction was expressed.

This does not however mean that all problems between the two countries have been completely cleared up. The best example of a continuing source of possible disagreement is the Nato modernisation decision, which was to be coupled with an offer of negotiations to the Soviet Union.

US special envoy Eagleburger, who will lead Nato discussions on preparations for US-Soviet talks in Brussels, does not believe that serious negotiations with the Soviet Union will begin.

Continued on page 2

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for soccer championship

Neutralist tendencies are at work in  
West Germany and in Europe and that  
they are playing into the hands of the  
Soviet Union.

The war of words that the Reagan  
administration declared on Moscow  
shortly after coming to power is thus  
beginning to spread to the Nato allies,  
with accusations of unreliability and dis-  
loyalty in the air.

The reason for these increasing differ-  
ences of opinion within Nato and be-  
tween Washington and Bonn are a  
great German misapprehension about the  
nature of American policy and the  
stubborn belief that West German and  
Western European policies can and must  
prevail, if not force, the Reagan adminis-

## Meeting at the top

European heads of government, heads of state and foreign ministers in Maastricht last month for the summit meeting. See page 2. (Photos: dpa)



CDU headed its campaign programme that was passed on 21 March.

Bruno Brandes, floor leader of the Christian Democrats in the Lower Saxony State Assembly, who addressed the Berlin party congress, spoke of the May election as a signal for Bonn.

But the Berliners are too occupied with their own affairs to trouble themselves with the national effects of the election.

There was to all intents and purposes only one red-hot issue at the Berlin party congress: the squatters and their effect on law and order and, ultimately, the state as a whole.

The realisation that the city has engaged in an entirely wrong housing



## ■ SECURITY

## Patchwork of different groups in new terror wave, say police

When our movement started back in 1969, this is exactly the kind of situation we dreamed of," former extra-parliamentary opposition (APO) lawyer Horst Mahler recently told the leftist Italian journal *Il Manifesto*.

He was referring to the violence in connection with squatting and anti-nuclear demonstrations.

What he says agrees with the findings of Germany's security agencies, which have now for the first time disclosed their analyses of the situation. Their evaluation differs from that of Interior Minister Gerhart Baum who does not believe that a new wave of terrorism has arrived.

A high-ranking officer of the *Bun-*

*deskriminalamt* or Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BKA) recently put it this way: "The militant new groupings do not engage in individual terror, such as the Schleyer kidnapping and murder, but in collective terror directed against specific institutions."

The situation as seen by the security agencies provides a picture full of gaps.

A BKA officer: "We're dealing with a patchwork of different groups and mini-groups which now for the first time have something resembling a mass basis for their actions: numerous peaceful opponents of nuclear energy and squatters form a screen behind which the violent elements can hide from the police."

So far, there is no evidence of these

violent elements operating on a supra-regional basis. The five persons who, according to the BKA, have been involved in repeated acts of violence on a national scale belong to different camps in different cities.

So far as the anti-nukes and squatters are concerned, the BKA distinguishes between three groups.

The first (some 85 per cent) are peaceful and earnest demonstrators against nuclear power and the housing shortage.

The second (about 10 per cent) would not commit acts of violence but condones them.

The third, of some 5 per cent, sets out to commit violence from the very beginning.

The second and third groups consist of people who use nuclear power and the housing shortage as a pretext for action against our state and society.

Anti-nukes and the squatters are two separate movements though they overlap on the periphery.

The squatters also encompass followers of the old terrorist movement. Of the 1,300 squatters whose names have been established by the police since January 1980, 70 are part of the Red Army Faction, the 2nd of June Movement and the Revolutionary Cells; in other words, the terror scene in general, says the BKA.

Veteran terrorists of the Red Army Faction are eager to get going again.

Some 50,000 to 60,000 people are estimated to be ready to go along with anti-nuclear actions. Here, the number

of violent elements is given as between 2,000 and 3,000.

Though no official figures are available, experts estimate the housing activists at about 20,000, of whom tend towards violence.

Most of the squatters are school and university students aged between 18 and 25.

They live on government student allowances, donations (for example from the West Berlin branch of the East German Communist Party), cleverly misappropriated public funds and — to some — from looting.

Since they reject any form of discipline, central control is unlikely to have a future as well.

APO veteran Cohn-Bendit believes the movement must inevitably become a new guerrilla force.

Whatever the response of the authorities, they will always be faced with a situation that must be termed "terror."

The clearing of a house by the police instantly triggers a chain of events transmitted by telephone and by radio and a demonstration immediately follows, resulting in broken shop windows, Molotov cocktails, turned cars and looting.

The material damage so far is estimated at DM3m.

If, on the other hand, the police do not act and if criminal actions are prosecuted a vacuum for crime results.

Statements like these are the day among squatters: "We permit anybody to strip us of our homes," or "We shall counter any action by the police with force."

Citizens who reported breaches of law to the police or expressed indignation in letters to newspapers already been beaten up.

"If this isn't terror, I don't know what is," says a high-ranking security officer.

Horst Zimmer

(Bromer Nachrichten, 24 March 1981)

## Deporting policy 'fails' with young alien criminals

Many young aliens deported after committing crimes make it clear that they intend to return illegally to Germany at the first opportunity.

It is not known how many actually do make it back, but what is certain is that young criminals cannot be "exported."

These are among the findings of Professor Franz Hamburger of Mainz University's Pedagogic Institute.

In a study commissioned by the *Bundesministerium* (Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation), he says the deportees belong to a group of about a million young foreigners who barely know their home countries and are unable to

fit into life in, for example, Turkey or Sicily.

Professor Hamburger and his team interviewed 50 young foreigners who had been in trouble with the law. At the time (1979) they were imprisoned in Hesse and the Rhineland Palatinate.

The study concludes that the deportation of young Turks or Italians does not achieve results, as borne out by figures: In 1979 (1980 figures have not been released) 26,000 of the 181,660 persons suspected of crimes were aliens living in this country illegally (14.5 per cent).

Says Professor Hamburger, contrary to politicians' assurances: "We must come to terms with the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany is an immigration country. To think otherwise is utopian."

The proportion of secondary school and university students with non-German passports suspected of a crime trebled within less than a decade: from 4.5 per cent in 1971 to 12.3 per cent in 1979; or, in absolute figures, from 4,790 to 22,410.

It was this dramatic increase in juvenile delinquency among foreigners that prompted the *Bundesministerium* (BKA) to commission the study.

The study shows that there is no such thing as "alien criminality" per se. Though one in five criminals in Hesse is non-German, Professor Hamburger

double standards were applied by the security forces: right extremists certainly had it easier than their leftist counterparts.

The awakening came as violence increased — notwithstanding the fact that the neo-Nazis have not yet come up with an "assault force" along the lines of the Red Army Faction.

True, police action should not depend on foreign opinion. But an exception was called for in this case.

The raid on 24 March could have been across the border that the Federal Republic of Germany was not taking adequate action against its enemy from the right.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 March 1981)

## Freed spy was 'one of the luckier ones'

It's an old truism: spies live dangerously, and it is part of their occupational hazards that they might be arrested, charged, sentenced and ultimately serve a prison term.

Stepping on a state's toes usually gets harsh reaction and draconian punishment; and it is immaterial in such a case whether the spy has actually scuffled over important state secrets and passed them on or whether he has done no more than count the sandwiches in the safe of some minor government office.

Spies who operate in a democracy such as the Federal Republic of Germany have at least the comforting feeling that, should they be caught, they will be subjected to due process of law.

Not so with those who operate in totalitarian states. There they are given short shrift, and frequently not even their bodies are found.

Günter and Christel Guillaume are among the lucky ones. Having managed to penetrate the chancellery under Willy Brandt and having been apprehended later, they were given a fair trial.

Christel Guillaume has now been exchanged against an unknown number of prisoners held in the GDR. But the fact

## Action against the extreme right 'was overdue'

Police action against neo-Nazi agitators in this country was long overdue.

The authorities have for years stood by idly while anti-Jewish propaganda material glorified the Third Reich with such brochures as "The Auschwitz Lie".

The producers of these brochures, handbills, books and records, — mostly concocted in the United States and Canada — had no great difficulty in establishing a distribution network.

Many German cities by now have groups that are prepared to promote the old ideology.

The latest police action was also called for because there was more than a grain of truth in the contention that

## ■ LABOUR

## No change of course by trade unions

The Düsseldorf Congress showed that this is simply not true.

In their attempts over the decades to gain more influence in economic planning and decision-making through the co-determination laws, the unions are now, if anything, on the retreat.

Today their main practical concern is to maintain their position on the directorial and supervisory boards in the coal and steel industries.

Admittedly, they call in their programme of principles for the extension of the coal and steel industry co-determination model to other industries, but they do so more out of disappointment and for defensive tactical reasons than because they have any real hope of success.

DGB leaders and officials are much too realistic to strike to defend, let alone

extend their co-determination model a a time when real wages are diminishing across the board.

The trade unions have in the past years proved themselves not only stable pillars of the community as a whole but also of the SPD/FDP coalition.

They showed in Düsseldorf that they intended to remain pillars of the community, but there are question marks over their relations with the SPD/FDP coalition.

They are deeply dissatisfied with the Social Democrats' inability to overcome liberal opposition to social-democratic and trade-union policies.

And they are getting increasingly angry about high unemployment and accuse the government of failing to pursue long-term structural and economy-boost-

ing policies — which would mean increasing public spending.

Herr Vetter reminded Chancellor Schmidt that the young people of today were not only seeking their identity, they were also seeking jobs.

However, it does not look as if the trade unions will be putting all their might into the fight for full employment. But, given the tougher fight for redistribution of income, they will be throwing all their energy into wage negotiations.

In their new programme the trade unions have called for a ban on lock-outs, which they describe as unconstitutional. They have also claimed the right to resistance if the constitution is violated. This could mean explosive situations in the event of labour disputes.

Chaotic and totalitarian ideas put forward by some union members were given the thumbs down. The trade unions have passed the test of loyalty to democracy, despite all criticisms.

However, the citizen also has the right to act. It would do the unions no harm at all to shake off some of their grey-haired lethargy and take more initiative.

Jens Gundlach

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 March 1981)

## The unresolved question of worker participation

committed itself to the 30 per cent turnover principle.

This means that firms with more than 30 per cent of their turnover in the iron and steel industry qualify for participation.

Under this, companies can avoid legal obligation by buying up other companies outside the coal and steel industry, and thus reducing the percentage.

The current debate over co-determination dates from last November, when the Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, said that co-responsibility could not be expected from workers and trade unions unless co-determination were guaranteed.

He made the remark as the Mannesmann company announced plans to change its structure in such a way that would take it out of the co-determination model.

The Chancellor criticised the company's intention.

The different responses of the SPD, FDP, CDU and CSU to the Mannesmann move all take into account that social peace could be at risk if workers are deprived of their justified co-determination rights.

In 1970, a working group headed by Professor Biedenkopf presented its report.

It underlined why co-determination is essential in the 20th century.

The report says that subordination to external management and organisation is only compatible with the dignity of the individual "when those involved have the possibility of influencing the shape of the organisation and management to which they are subordinated."

Professor Biedenkopf has now put his proposal to his party, the CDU.

Although the CDU/CSU is committed to the 30 per cent turnover principle, this is going too far to the economic wing of the CDU, led by Economic Council chairman Philipp von Bismarck.

Bismarck regards all proposals to guarantee the coal and steel industry co-determination model as unconstitutional.

And representatives of medium-sized business in the FDP fear co-determina-

tion just as much as CDU entrepreneurs.

The Social Democrats regard economic democracy as far more than just another point in their programme — a fact which the FDP has not sufficiently taken into consideration.

Social Democrats are so determined to save the coal and steel industry co-determination model because that will ensure parity of labour and capital on supervisory boards.

The Social Democrats tried to extend this model to all large companies in their 1976 Co-determination law but were prevented from doing so by FDP insistence that managers should be counted as workers for the purposes of the law.

The new Bonn co-determination proposals are unsatisfactory for all those who advocate parity in co-determination. The coal and steel industry parity model has prevented social conflicts in this area but need not be a holy cow for all that.

Supporters of co-determination in the CDU and the FDP want election procedures in the coal and steel industry model to be improved.

And Professor Friedhelm Farthmann, Social Democrat and North Rhine Westphalian Minister of Labour, has had the courage to put his finger on this weak point.

Given the economic difficulties the 80s will bring, and the high unemployment figures, it is high time to take stock in the question of co-determination and to see where improvements could be made.

Certainly the fear among owners of medium-sized businesses and among the right wing of the CDU should not be used as a pretext for muzzling all discussion of co-determination.

They hasty proposals put forward by the SPD/FDP and the CDU/CSU in the Bundestag recently are no solution in the long term.

Their only function is to prevent Mannesmann from moving out of the jurisdiction of the coal and steel industry co-determination law. Gerda Strack

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1981)

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(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 28 March 1981)



## ■ THE ECONOMY

# Bonn digs in heels as calls for booster programmes becomes louder

There is a spreading mood of crisis: some 1.3 million Germans are out of work, the inflation rate is still too high, the economy is stagnating and the current account is deep in the red.

As a result, the call for government intervention through massive booster programmes is becoming louder.

Above all the trade unions are pressing Bonn to do something to combat unemployment for fear that the workers will be even more affected.

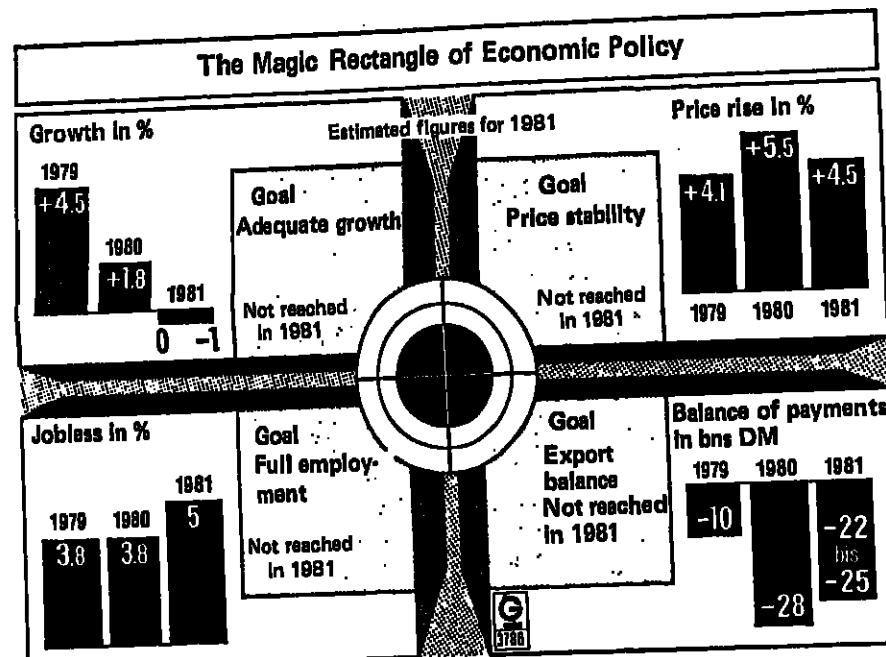
And more and more politicians, regardless of party, are prepared to listen to the pleas.

Those who, along with John Maynard Keynes, hold that salvation lies in boosting demand, call on the government to borrow additional billions, notwithstanding empty coffers, and invest in housing, road construction and the energy sector.

The argument that this would make state debt astronomical holds no water with them.

As they see it, if the government does not invest and so administer a shot in the arm it would have to pay more in unemployment benefits, which would again force it to borrow heavily.

This seems plausible at first glance.



Government investment or investment subsidies would certainly achieve more than the financing of millions of jobs.

Yet Bonn has dug in its heels, and its aversion to such recipes is understandable.

It is questionable — and the cabinet knows this from experience — whether government billions can be channelled into those sectors of the economy that are particularly plagued by unemployment, which means that at least some of the money would be wasted. Besides, the government's hands are tied — if for no other reason because of the extremely high current interest rates which preclude borrowing.

Businesses that have planned investments could well be prompted to postpone them due to the high cost of money, which means that no new jobs would be generated unless the Bundesbank puts end to further interest rate hikes.

On the other hand, the central bank cannot afford to lower interest rates due to the high rates abroad which would siphon off even more foreign exchange,

thus putting the current account further in the red.

Moreover, the inflation rate would also rise, and to permit this would be irresponsible.

But even if all these obstacles could be removed, any help from Bonn would be too late to do any good in the next few months.

Not only would it take a considerable time before such government measures showed any effect, but in those sectors where assistance is most needed to im-

## Touch of monetarist line seen in minister's appeal

Bonn's new economic policy line can be summed up as "Taking Leave of Yesterday".

Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer (SPD), who is frequently referred to as a unionist, has called on the Bundestag Finance Committee to exercise moderation at the expense of the usual increased affluence.

He thus on the one hand rebuffed hope that things could go on as they have been. But he also resisted efforts to do away with the welfare state and to turn the wheel of social achievement.

Many of his political friends consider his statement several weeks ago in which he spoke of the "priority of private investments" as a retreat into the ideology of his political opponents.

Matthöfer's demonstrative understanding for the high interest rate policy of the Bundesbank (some SPD members of parliament are about to burn their bridges to the central bank) and his plea for a strengthening of private investment incentives are seen by some of his detractors as something akin to an epidemic of monetarist supply-side policy.

This is the recipe with which Britain's Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, is "thatcherising" her country's economy and the US president is "Regenerating" his.

But Matthöfer's cautious intimation of

prove the competitiveness of German business such moves have been kept for years to come.

Thus, for instance, nothing happens for some time in the energy sector, and the cable-TV laying operations have been shelved for the time being.

State intervention has largely lysed marked forces in the housing market, killing all incentives for investment.

Prospects for a quick cure of ailing economy are thus anything but rosy. But does that mean that we simply come to terms with out high employment rate?

Not at all. What matters now is correct mistakes that have been made.

For instance: the government must remove the barriers that prevent generating investment. It could lift controls and so make housing construction attractive for the private investor.

Such a case, hardships would have been alleviated by increased rent subsidies. Tax relief could provide incentives to promote technological development. This would result in improved productivity hitting the market — products for which there would be more demand.

Jobs would be created and the balance of payments would improve.

But none of this provides a solution. Other ways out of the crisis must be considered without regard for the market economy that has increased and legal obstacles.

If the state succeeded in removing dominant potentials and at the same time preventing social setbacks the spectre of unemployment could gradually be overcome.

Carola Böde-Fischer  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 March 1981)

special programmes as part of long-term planning also gives rise to the hope that his departure from a Keynesian policy is not a matter of principle.

The minister's key words on the energy programme, on district heating and on investment promotion show that he is trying to reconcile the conflicting schools of thought.

And indeed there is no reason to believe that the systems are said to be economic and fiscal policy must permit the paralysing dispute between the two dogmas to enter day-to-day politics and to cloak the last century's ser-faire policy in a modern veneer of doing nothing.

In international politics, too, the increasingly signs that Keynesian ideas are not simply thrown on the garbage heap of history.

On the eve of the Maastricht summit there is some talk of a coordinated revitalisation programme which the close Franco-German economic relations are to play a major role in coping with more complex problems because here, too, appeasement with eating.

A supply-side policy that would state adaptation investments to global economic conditions, especially the energy sector, and would at the time provide sufficient demand in a disastrous "slimming cure" would be the appropriate response to textbook advice.

Bonn must act swiftly to prevent investment blockages.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1981)

mini-computers have become ubiquitous. They can be found in schools, practices; tradesmen have them, to universities, and some families keep one in the living-room.

These small computers are about to conquer the world. They write invoices, send reminders to debtors and facilitate office work.

Management Consultants, a Munich-based firm specialising in electronic data processing, estimates that 100 of these little marvels are in use in this country, compared with only a couple of years ago.

The latest computer species has thus ousted medium-sized computers, which 35,000 are in use now in this country. There is evidently no limit to growth business.

Within a mere five years, an entirely new computer market has arisen in the Federal Republic of Germany, and sales stand at several hundred million marks a year.

The market is largely dominated by the mammoths of the industry are just starting to latch onto this new market, having so far left it to smaller companies.

Advertising is anything to go by, small and medium-sized firms no longer have to make do without electronic data processing.

The hardware, says Dieter Rave of the Research Ministry, has been developed to the point where this part is the least problematic.

There is also much praise for the reliability of most of these systems. Yet there are certain shortcomings where de-

Dieter Rave deplores above all the lack of standards which makes links with a PC or a mass storage bank and in cases even between two modest systems problematic.

Thomas Center of Diebold Consultants, on the other hand, laments the fact that the mini-computers leave the user in the lurch in case of an error, if he is an expert.

The actual operating systems, he says, are not always free of errors that can lead to trouble in day-to-day operations. He also criticises the fact that the user, which frequently does not correspond to German standards, has to be changed at considerable cost.

And indeed there is no reason to believe that the systems are said to be economic and fiscal policy must permit the paralysing dispute between the two dogmas to enter day-to-day politics and to cloak the last century's ser-faire policy in a modern veneer of doing nothing.

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(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1981)

## ■ TECHNOLOGY

## The mini-computer is the workhorse of commerce

which operate at only one-fifth or one-sixth the speed can be had at prices from DM3,000 up. A combination speed and calligraphy printer costs at least DM5,000.

All in all, the minimum investment for such a set would be between DM8,000 and DM10,000. More comfortable systems cost twice this amount.

The sets can now also be rented for at least DM300 a month for the very simplest of equipment.

The Munich electronics magazine *Chip* recently carried a list of minimum rentals for the more expensive type of mini-computers. This shows that rentals range between DM1,000 and DM2,000 a month. Small computers can thus certainly prove worthwhile. But what is their performance? Apart from book-keeping (experts say that this should not be attempted with such equipment) mini-computers can do almost all types of routine work.

They can keep card indexes, figure VAT, hourly wages and necessary spare parts and carry out numerous other mechanical functions.

Another possibility would be to have somebody prepare the software. But this is becoming increasingly expensive.

They can also write cheques or transfer orders, standard letters and statistics or develop complete memory banks and analyse balance sheets. You name it, they can do it.

The limits lie with the software. This is where most disappointments are voiced. No sooner does the proud buyer instal his prize possession than the joy is marred.

The machine can do nothing without the necessary software. The soft spot with many of these installations is the frequent lack of a programme library, and little has changed in this respect in the past two years.

Existing programmes are usually not transferable from one system to another, if for no other reason because of competition.

If the programmes do not meet the specific needs of a particular business, the only way out of the dilemma is to seek help from the users' clubs that are mushrooming everywhere.

Another possibility would be to have somebody prepare the software. But this is becoming increasingly expensive.

## New tube lamp '20 per cent more efficient'

bles conventional tube lights though its physical workings are entirely different. Mass production is to begin in July or August.

Another of Osram's new developments will become available to the consumer in the spring. It is a compact ring-shaped vapour tube device using 25 watt but delivering the same light as a 75 watt bulb.

The new light has the same type of socket as its conventional counterpart. Here, too, Osram makes use of electronics. The life expectancy of the new light is sixfold that of a conventional bulb (i.e. 6,000 hours on average). This year's output is estimated at about 200,000 units. For both these products Pleitner expects demand to come primarily from business, as for instance the catering industry.

Even so, he is confident that private homes will also be among the buyers.

"If only 20 per cent of the old bulbs were exchanged, the annual energy savings could be as much as 200 million kwh. Here

Let there be light. And there was. The Osram company's new bulb, which took 18 months to develop, is an energy saver. The bulb, which looks like the normal filament product, needs only 25 watts to give light equivalent to a 75-watt filament bulb. (Photo: Osram)

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As a rule of thumb, it can be assumed that experts charge at least half the cost of the system. And in some extreme cases the software can be costlier than the system itself.

But even then owners of mini-computers will have to acquire at least basic programming knowledge if they are to make the best possible use of their computer. They must also see to it that their staff can use the machine.

The operation of data processing equipment is still very hard to learn, says Herr Rave.

Text and exercise books are usually hard for the layman to understand and the same goes for the wide range of literature on programming which seems to be geared to frustrated mathematicians rather than businessmen.

Even so, Dieter Rave sounds an encouraging note, saying that the purchase of a mini-computer is eminently sensible, especially for the small business and that the danger of making a wrong investment is minimal.

The wide range of publications should be studied at the earliest possible stage. The result will be that office work will become easier and less tedious.

In any event, businessmen are usually rather tightfisted when it comes to office equipment for which, according to estimates, they spend only seven per cent of total investments.

Leonhard Spielhofer

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 March 1981)

Pleitner had every reason to be satisfied with Osram's business in 1979/80. The year closed with a profit of DM38.4m.

World sales, however, rose by only seven per cent against the previous year to DM1.35bn. Of this, DM546m was accounted for by domestic sales which rose by only two per cent.

Commented Pleitner: "Our chances lie abroad." He pins his hopes on Europe and Latin America.

Osram's market share in the Federal Republic of Germany stood at 50 per cent, in Europe at 25 per cent and world-wide at nine per cent.

What worries Osram is the poor state of the automobile industry for which the company is a major supplier.

All in all, the economic decline since late last summer has been felt quite clearly. The introduction of daylight saving time has affected the business (in terms of quantity) to the tune of one to two per cent.

There are no growth impulses anywhere in the lighting market, Pleitner said. But he is confident that the slump will be over by the beginning of next year when modest growth is likely to ensue.

The company's employment policy (Osram's global payroll at the end of the business year 1979/80 stood at 16,115) is to weather the slump by means of short shift work. If 700 people go on short shift, 200 can be saved from redundancy.

Investments were stepped up against the previous year by about DM31m to DM109m. Two-thirds of this money went into rationalisation. The current business year will again see investments of more than DM100m.

Incidentally, the company recently celebrated its 75th anniversary, marking that 10 March 1906 when it applied for the trade mark "Osram" at the Berlin Patent Office.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 21 March 1981)

## Objections fail to prevent higher drink, oil taxes

### Süddeutsche Zeitung

The increase in tax on oil and alcohol is a fait accompli, the Bonn government mustered the necessary votes in the Bundestag to defeat the Bundesrat veto.

Although the increase was probably never in jeopardy, there was a whiff of that disciplining force of the chancellor in the Bundestag when the speaker called on the MPs to vote on an issue which did not have the undivided approval of the two coalition partners.

Meanwhile, the true reason for the tax increases, i.e. to boost federal revenues, has emerged, replacing the initial argument that this would be done to finance the EEC.

The energy saving argument remains

valid, but the unpopular side of the coin cannot be overlooked: higher prices at the filling stations.

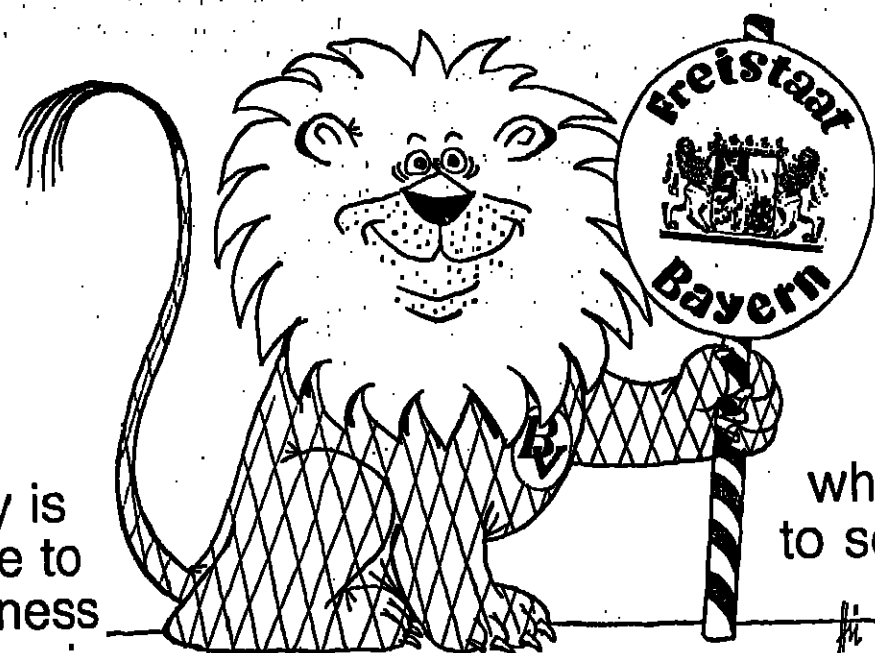
The still inarticulate but ever louder call for commuter subsidies shows that the politicians would like to benefit from the energy-saving effect of the increased tax on automotive fuel if only they could do so without having to pay the political price. Politicians are no different from the man-in-the-street: they hate paying.

The coalition managed the voting hurdle without noticeable effort — but probably not without misgivings that go beyond energy and inflation considerations.

A great many politicians have lately reminisced on insignificant events that have toppled governments; and with some these reminiscences went beyond current history.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 March 1981)

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### TRANSPORT

## Reprieve for big inland waterway project

Work on a major inland waterway project is to continue in spite of planned cash cutbacks.

This means that the river Saar is to be developed as a navigable canal from its mouth, near Konz, as far as Saarbrücken. According to Bonn Ministry of Transport officials, the reprieve represents a victory for the big Saar lobby.

As soon as word got out that Bonn wanted to cut expenditure on the project, Saar representatives from all parties kept up in arms.

Transport Minister Volker Hauff in the end had to restore government subsidies to previous levels, although he is convinced that building canals today is full of problems economically.

Ninety kilometres of waterway is involved at an estimated cost of DM1.6bn. So far 16 kilometres of the river have been turned into canals and another 19 kilometres are in the process.

The canal was due to be completed in two years but various delays have meant that the planners will be happy if the stretch as far as Dillingen is completed by 1985, which would make the river

navigable for Europe class ships with 350 tonnes carrying capacity. The remaining third of the canal, from Dillingen to Saarbrücken, will then be completed after 1985.

Plans to join the Saar to the international canal network have existed for many years. In the early sixties, the Saar advocated the direct approach to the Rhine, a "Saar-Palatinate canal."

However, analyses soon showed that the Moselle route would be more rational and in 1974 the decision was made to implement this project.

The Bonn government, the Rhineland Palatinate and the Saar signed an administrative agreement by which Bonn bore two thirds of the costs, with the Saar taking over 80 per cent and the Rhineland Palatinate 20 per cent of the remainder.

In the following years, Bonn several times gave assurances that it would honour this agreement.

So when at the end of last year Herr Hauff simply stated that there was no hope in his 1981 budget for further expenditure on the Saar canal project, indignation was great. What Hauff proposed to spend on the scheme would just about have covered the 1980 bill of DM120m.

For this year two partial projects were planned. Their total value was DM147m and without Bonn finance the whole scheme would have been delayed even further.

Thanks to the concerted action of Saar Prime Minister, Werner Zeyer (CDU), Economics Minister, Werner Klumpp (FDP) and the SPD Opposition in the Saar, the Bundestag Budget Committee overruled the Minister's decision.

There are good reasons for the insistence with which the Saarlanders press their claims for this canal. The Saar is the only coal-mining area in the country without immediate access to a canal and thus feels at a disadvantage.

The restructuring of the ailing Saar

steel industry also envisaged the building of this waterway. The argument was that the Saar steel works could not be restored to health and made internationally competitive without the canal. And 30,000 people are employed in the Saar steel industry, one fifth of the Land's 150,000 industrial jobs.

The steel industry, led by the Luxembourg steel concern Arbed, has made the restructuring of the Saar steel industry conditional upon the Saar canal being built in time.

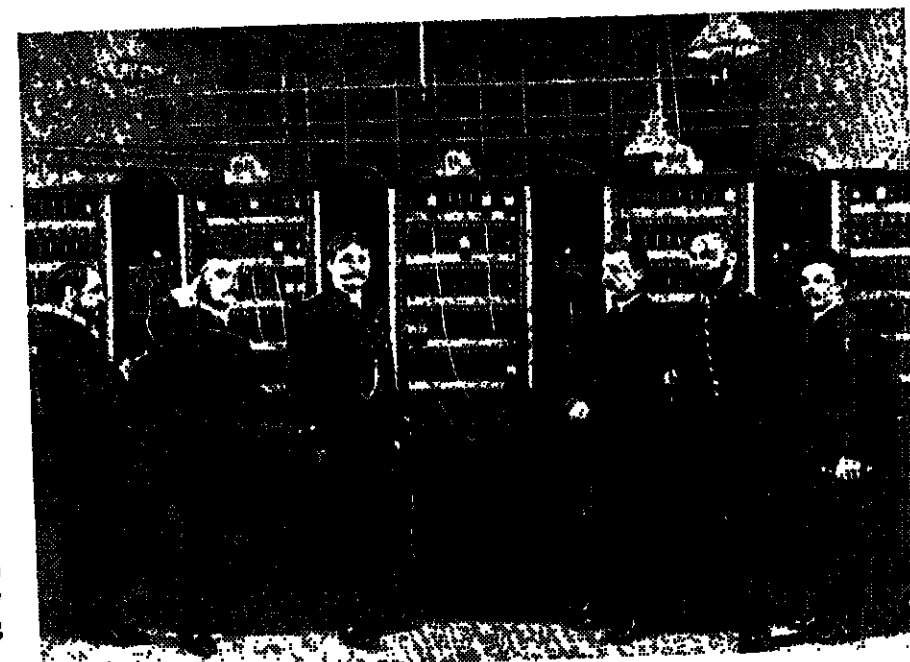
In Völklingen, a DM600m steel works is nearing completion and in Dillingen a common production plant for all three Saar steel works is due to be built.

Saar Prime Minister Werner Zeyer has said that the building of the Saar canal along the entire length originally envisaged is of vital importance. And he expects the Bonn government to honour its word.

Herr Klumpp and SPD Opposition leader Oskar Lafontaine are more cautious and would be pleased, given the emptiness of Bonn's coffers, if the project were completed as far as Dillingen at least in the foreseeable future. The thinner available funds could then be spent on the two thirds of the canal from Konz to Dillingen.

The construction of the entire canal is going to cost about DM2bn, according to estimates.

Up to now, the positional disadvantage of the Saar steel industry has been offset to some extent by special Bundesbahn freight tariffs. The Bundesbahn charges a notional rate, based on what freight transport by canal would cost if there were a canal. However, the Euro-



### The old line

One hundred years ago this month began the German public telephone service: the first exchange (pictured) opened on April 1, 1881, in Berlin. There were 48 subscribers, most banks and large business houses. By the end of that year, the subscribers had increased to 458, although the cost of a call was 50 pfennigs - as much as half a hundredweight of coal. By the turn of the century, Berlin had 25,000 subscribers in the largest network in the world. Today the world-wide telephone service has about 500 million subscribers, most of whom can dial themselves anywhere in the world. (Photo: Siemens)

pean Court has ruled that from 1 January 1982 this special rate is to be phased out and must be abolished by the end of 1983. This is another reason for the insistence on the canal.

The Bonn Ministry's scepticism about canals - a different matter altogether from the present financial difficulties - has not been removed. The Ministry believes that the Saar canal project is just about acceptable for industrial and Saar policy reasons. It is worth mentioning also that the canal will deface some romantic parts of the area.

The Bonn Ministry of Transport has stressed that it intends to honour its agreements but at the same time says that if it could start all over again it

would not now accept a waterway project.

Inland shipping on existing canals is a good way of transporting bulk goods long distances with low energy consumption. But newly constructed canals are "the worst possible way of getting goods from A to B" because of high construction and maintenance costs.

For the same reason Herr Hauff has grave doubts about the economic wisdom of building the proposed Rhine-Main-Danube canal. He is in dispute with Bavaria over this, and says that the only canals he can see any point in are the Panama and Suez.

Alexander Hoffmann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 March 1981)

## Fares go up as railways try to balance budget

The West German Bundesbahn raised rail prices by an average of 7.8 per cent at the beginning of this year.

This can hardly have surprised the average citizen, who no longer bats an eyelid as prices rise all round.

Indeed, he would probably have been more surprised if the Bundesbahn had been an exception to the trend.

Two years ago the reaction would have been different: "Well, then I'll drive to work in future."

Today, the rail user is more cautious. With petrol prices rising, it seems more rational to make a modest contribution to Bundesbahn revenue and to continue using the train, especially in winter.

According to Bundesbahn chairman Wolfgang Vaerst, the prospects for this year are scarcely better. Income is predicted to be DM25.9bn; DM400m more than in 1980 - but expenditure is also expected to rise to DM30.7bn.

This means there will be an estimated deficit of DM4.8bn, about DM1bn more than this year.

On the credit side, the estimated increase in income after this year's wage rises is included. The Bundesbahn says that there is no sign of a move away from railways.

Perhaps the positive market response is connected with the Bundesbahn board's decision to raise prices again this year.

These rises will not be across the board but only where market conditions justify them.

The Bundesbahn is also planning to improve its range of non-stop and express trains and to intensify its inter-city programme, relating supply more closely to demand in the process.

And it will also cautiously test how this response to demand can be turned into higher profitability in the form of higher prices.

The Bundesbahn plans to cut down on the number of secretaries for busi-

nessmen using its inter-city services from next year onwards does not quite fit into this trend. However, the reduction is understandable given that these secretaries only actually work for 45 minutes of an eight-hour shift.

In future, it will be possible to make urgent calls via coin-operated phones on inter-city trains. Modern technology makes this service not only simpler but cheaper.

But such comparatively minor savings cannot disguise the fact that the Bundesbahn does too little business with its huge working capital.

This simply means that an exceptional service is being offered at a price which is simply too low.

Vaerst is keeping his feet on the ground. He says it is utopian to suppose that, because fuel costs are rising, all goods will in future be transported by rail.

As for passenger traffic, the Bundesbahn had maintained its overall share of ten per cent. The car still accounts for 80 per cent of all passenger traffic.

Here the Bundesbahn could compete by offering better, more competitive conditions. If it could attract five per cent of car users to rail, it could increase its output by 50 per cent.

Competition between road and rail will continue, and the pressure to succeed will weigh more heavily on the Bundesbahn than on the car.

Helmut Roesler

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ and Welt, March 12, 1981)



## THE THEATRE

Parable-play interpretation  
a multi-media spectacle

Let us forget the word "art" for once and also the word "literature". Let us simply concentrate on the play and see it as an excitingly told tale, an effective political thriller concerned less with revealing the nature of power than with entertaining us by showing the seamy side of power.

Within this process, however, there are flashes which show how power corrupts and which get the theatre-goer thinking.

The premiere of Joachim Tattenborn's parable-play, *Der Mann auf dem Sockel*, often had much in common with American feature films of the fifties and the early sixties.

The scenes were mainly short or of medium length, with emotive, dramatic orchestra music in the background.

The plot was sustained not so much by dialogue as by scenic and visual elements and the acoustic additions.

After reading the script one felt that the rather dry dialogue would not be able to make the plot credible. But in fact this unambitious and simple dialogue was the ideal form for the more filmic overall directorial conception.

The Mainz stage version is more flexible and less wordy than the printed text. Director Dietrich Taube has lightened the text and this has sped up the action. The result is a riveting multi-media spectacle with a lot of movement, with 20 television monitors in the wings and two large screens for slide projections on the stage.

This approach has certainly benefitted the play, releasing it from its taciturnity. Taube and Tattenborn have produced an excellent version of a play on a very important subject.

The opening is breathtaking dramatic, plunging us right into the midst of the action. The stage is open and exposed. On it are floodlights, three stakes at which men have been shot in the background, on a screen the image of a South American government palace and a photo of a car burning in a shot-up suburban street. Machine guns salvoes and electronic music, civil war is raging.

In the foreground a soberly dressed television reporter adjusts his tie. Spotlight on, the camera is running. His picture appears, reproduced 20 times, on the television monitors right and left. He starts to talk, unmoved, mannered, talks of a revolution which has victory within sight, and rushes behind a sandbag to interview the revolutionary leader, soon to become president, in the moment of decision.

"What is in your mind at the moment?" the reporter asks, remaining calm and composed. "The thought of my people" is the well-rehearsed answer. Detonation. Blackout.

Ten years later, at the end of the play, a new revolution has swept away the old revolutionaries, the former revolutionary leader is idling on a park bench and wants nothing to do with politics or revolution.

The face of the same reporter appears on the TV monitors and a new revolutionary leader, asked the same question, gives the same answer: "I am thinking of my people."

This scene symbolises the monotonous ups and downs of politics, the power game turns out to be a game played with the powerful. At the same

time the role of television which always only shows the victors and never the defeated, is called into question.

These pictures really say everything. What happens in between is one of numerous possible permutations. It neither strengthens the thesis presented by the scenic framework nor contradicts it. It is the story of an unusual destiny, which ends in indifference and resignation.

Resignation is victorious. The people are calling out for the leader of the revolution, but he has disappeared without trace. His followers can think of no other way of fending off the masses than by telling them that he is dead. The magnificent state funeral takes place — without a corpse.

The revolutionary leader's deputy becomes leader of the fictitious republic — at which the leader turns up again. He had been buried in a cellar and it took several days to rescue him.

By now he has become a nuisance to the government. He is exiled to an island prison, while the government led by his former comrades tries to stay in power by intrigue and murder. After ten years the former leader of the revolution manages to escape from the island. He returns to the state capital and tries to rouse the masses against the government, but he is just ridiculed for his pains.

When the new revolution finally takes place, he refuses to back it saying: "I

have stopped believing."

The story has its weak points. In the second part in particular the tension slumps considerably. Further-

more some of the characters' actions and shifts in the plot are not sufficiently explained. It is, however, one of the merits of the play to have posed the question of power again. Unfortunately the play itself is not up to the self-imposed task, it is just an incidental addition to the essential concept of the work, which is to show how closely one

dictatorial regime resembles another. The rapid scene changes and the use of several media have the performance an extra dimension and an additional level of meaning.

The best actor was Wolfinger as the TV reporter: mincing as a fashion salon owner in his pronunciation but as cool and composed as a Chicago gangster.

Erwin Barke as the revolutionary leader was comparatively pale. He came over more as a financier than a barricade



A scene from 'Der Mann auf dem Sockel'. Strong visual effect, something to think about.

fighter and was unable to show dangerous the bureaucrats of power be.

However Hans-Jürgen Kritzke, the deputy leader and later protagonist, brilliantly combined the raw dynamism of the power hungry individual with the rapidly acquired airs and graces of parvenu proletarian.

At the end there was thunderous applause for author, director and

Jens Frederix  
(Allgemeine Zeitung, 20 March 1981)

Director carries on campaign  
against provincialism

Claus Peymann, former director of the Stuttgart Theatre, is now director of Bochum Theatre. Whether he remains in Bochum is about to be decided.

Peymann wants higher subsidies for his theatre, arguing that good theatre is impossible without such extra finance. He also wants more money made available for advertising, guest performances by the Bochum Theatre, and for children's and youth theatre.

When Peymann came to Bochum 20 months ago he made an immediate impact with the first works which he directed but soon discovered that his kind of theatre — contemporary German language plays needed a wider audience than Bochum alone.

He soon realised that he would have to aim to attract theatre-goers from the entire Dortmund-Duisburg area.

Peymann compared the Ruhr area to New York, thereby attractively upgrading its status.

Peymann not only studied the area, he also looked at the range of theatrical work being done there.

His conclusions were not flattering. He described the theatre scene in Dortmund, for example, as "comatose."

He was particularly hard on the Dortmund Schauspiel, where he said sleeping sickness was rife.

Schauspiel director Paul Hager rushed to his theatre's defence. Then something surprising happened. Twelve members of Hager's ensemble wrote him an open



Claus Peymann (Photo: dpa)

letter in which they said that Peymann's criticisms were not so far wide of the mark and the Dortmund theatre had long been insignificant supra-regionally.

Peymann had meantime also clashed with theatre directors in Essen. He sent his supporters to the Dortmund and Essen university forums.

When, some time later, a dispute forced Peymann to close his theatre for a time, the Essen theatre hit back, putting an advert in a Bochum newspaper encouraging the people to come along to Essen, where the theatre was always open.

This immediately led to headlines declaring a "theatre war in the Ruhr". Peymann, however, is not in the least interested in a provincial war. He is an urban polarisation within the Ruhr, an urban polarisation within the Ruhr.

This would mean a better division of labour and the end of the present team whereby each city theatre offers a wide range of plays.

This would require more mobility of the part of the public — a mobility which has been common practice in football for many years.

Peymann wants more specialisation in the Ruhr, with Bochum performing temporary German plays of international stature, Gelsenkirchen concentrating on opera, Dortmund on operettas, and Dortmund on ballet.

He would also like to see contemporary theatre in street theatre and children and young people's theatre. Instead of the numerous small symphony orchestras he would like to see a Ruhr symphony, which would match the quality and quantity of the West German Orchestras.

Peymann, an outsider, has worked this ambitious and fascinating plan in the Ruhr. He wants to get away from provincial mustiness. But he has lost the popular element, the public corner, which still means more to the locals than a super-hotel 10 kilometres away. The protests against his ideas have mainly centred on the utopian element in them.

The people of the Ruhr would like to stick to the old and familiar. *Merry Widow* being performed in every town at some time during the season. Wolfgang Stauch-von Quitten

(Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, 22 March 1981)

## THE ARTS

Collage a step towards linking  
pop art with social history

Towards the end of the fifties there was a mood in London and New York which prompted some painters to create the unique pictorial world of our day through the grid of contemporary social history.

These artists, continually beset by this attempt to produce an image which shows their understanding of the enigmatic side of human beings and the increasingly complex network of channels through which his view of the world is transmitted to him.

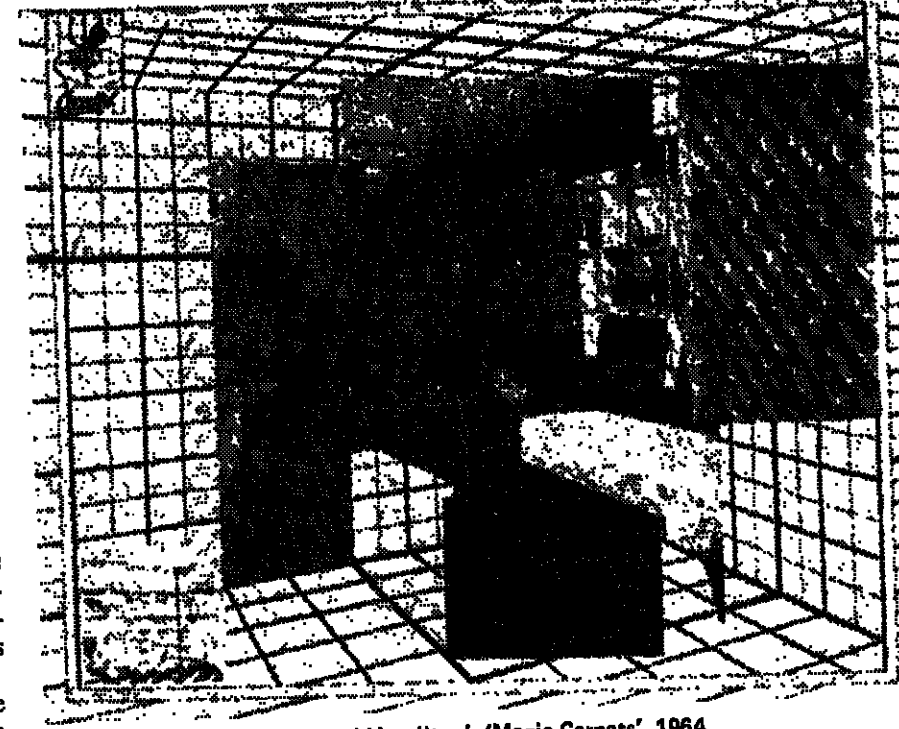
When, in 1964, English artist Richard Hamilton analysed contemporary art in terms he was well on his way through the channels of which he

years previously he had begun his analysis of the world of commodities, advertising and the mass media in his picture "What is it that makes us so different, so attractive?"

This collage, which now bears the title *Unkennbar der Pop Art* is now on display in Hanover.

The Hanover Art Museum and the Engel Collection have made this the main attraction in an exhibition of Hamilton's works which includes much of his work since this spectacular entry onto the art scene.

This expensive loan — it is in the possession of the Tübingen Museum of



Richard Hamilton's 'Magic Carpets', 1964.

(Photo: catalogue)

Art — gives this collection of photo collages and drawings added weight.

It establishes the connection with pop art, which is now history, and shows the visitor what has since become of the sensational, provocative and socially-related impulses of the fifties.

What has it become? A very private and formally reduced artistic discussion of the subject of spaces.

These spaces or interiors are a partial aspect of Hamilton's large-scale, impressive and skilful use of the potential of the popular media.

In 1974 there was a Hamilton retrospective in West Germany: an intellectual, thoughtful artist was here using, often with extraordinary aesthetic virtuosity, the manipulative techniques of his time — and at the same time running the risk of being submerged in this maelstrom of advertising surfaces and superficiality, even when he parodically or incidentally cited the old masters.

In 1969 Hamilton wrote: "I have always been an artist in the old style." And indeed his more recent work has affinities with the fine arts: either as quotations in his interesting series of studies *Homage to Picasso* in which he combines the principle of composition of Velasquez's *Las Meninas* with Picasso's paraphrases and thus achieves a new transformation of the famous picture or in his collages, which consist of photos and paintings or drawings.

Hamilton develops spaces, shifted, opening, transformed into another description of reality and everyday experience. He works on his own photographs, paints over them, puts them next to one another, uses them as background and offset for collages of high aesthetic distinction and minimal friction. Puzzles instead of punch-lines — but highly artificial puzzles.

Hamilton's late sixties' print "I'm dreaming of a white Christmas" is an addition which points backwards. Then the artist's concern was to change our visual habits, to interrogate reality by using the negative of a colour shot of the famous Bing Crosby film.

Then he presented us a topsy-turvy world, to teach us but also to amuse. Both the didactic and the entertaining are to be found here — in rather weaker doses.

Ursula Bode

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 March 1981)

Museum thefts  
reach  
'alarming levels'

Thefts from German museums are reaching alarming levels. They range from the intelligent and well-prepared in which thieves outwit complex security systems to cases of naughty little boys breaking off the arms of statues of saints and walking off with them.

And the real specialists can even escape detection of radar systems.

This gloomy picture was painted by Dr Hans-Georg Schmeling at a conference on Security in the Museum in Göttingen.

Speaking to about 170 museum staff from all parts of West Germany, a museum security spokesman said that this development was a godsend to alarm manufacturers: "The market is getting better all the time."

Experts reckon that security at night is less of a problem, because of ultra sonic systems, radar, window-breakage and movement-detecting alarms. Big-time criminality was not a danger for museums. And the priceless works of art are well-protected.

Thieves come to exhibitions just like any other visitors and steal little things — an old cup here, a candelabrum or small oil painting there.

The director of Göttingen Museum said that they had no alternative but to use electronic devices to combat this kind of theft "because we do not want 'gorillas' in every museum as in the USA."

At the conference a number of devices were presented which, while not completely foolproof, are so designed as to keep the thief busy for as long as it takes for the police to arrive after a secret alarm has been set off.

Herr Schmeling explained that in some museums visitors were allowed to touch exhibits in special display cases but as soon as an exhibit was lifted an alarm was set off.

But the danger to German museums comes not only from thieves or even acid throwers. When Moritz Heyne, founder of Göttingen Museum, wrote to the city council about a new museum building 90 years ago he said: "A heating system is necessary. A lighting system, on the other hand, is not."

The present director of Göttingen Museum agrees. "The greatest danger to our sensitive exhibits is daylight and artificial light. Ideally, we would present our exhibits in semi-darkness."

Textiles in particular are affected by ultra-violet light and fade. Leather and wood tend to crumble and glass objects darken.

Staff in Göttingen Museum are instructed to dim or switch off lights behind visitors, especially with silk altar cloths and pastoral clothing.

Schmeling said that it was absurd that huge amounts of money were available for buying expensive paintings and other prestige objects but that not enough was spent on preserving these things in good condition.

He said at least enough money should be made available to keep the most expensive items in fully temperature-regulated rooms or glass cases and behind cold light.

"Our task is to collect and to preserve. We neglect the latter at our peril", said Schmeling.

Werner Fuhrmann

(General-Anzeiger, 12 March 1981)

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## RESEARCH

## Crusty facts revealed about the humble loaf

It took a modern electron microscope to enable scientists to classify bread as something halfway between whipped cream and brimstone in terms of viscosity or firmness.

What modern bread research is after is an alternative to the "doubly baked stone oven bread".

Bread is the oldest composite food invented by man.

The first flat bread was probably baked 12,000 years ago. A loaf of, it made of coarse flour was unearthed in Switzerland, dating back to the fourth millennium BC.

Around 2600 BC, the Egyptians discovered that fermentation makes bread rise and gives it a fluffy consistency.

They managed to promote fermentation with various substances and eventually learned to produce 50 different types of bread.

Most of this knowledge was lost in medieval times and it was not until the 18th or 19th century that chemists rediscovered the principles of fermentation.

Today's consumer in Germany can choose from some 200 different types of bread. They differ more or less clearly in taste, shape, size and colour.

What makes a bread good apart from its taste are such qualities as: easy cutting, a consistency suitable to take various spreads and, of course, the manner in which it lends itself to being bitten into and chewed.

Our bakers have long known how to bake a good loaf but the knowledge as to what accounts for these properties has remained sketchy.

The most important thing in making bread is the dough, a mixture of flour, water and such additives as yeast, salt and sourdough.

The additives are meant to promote fermentation: in other words, to convert the glucose in flour into carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and aromatic substances.

Once kneading has given the dough the right consistency, the CO<sub>2</sub> gas bubbles are encapsulated, preventing the gas from escaping and turning the dough into a kind of foam.

The physical properties of this foam are somewhere between whipped cream and brimstone, depending on firmness.

If the dough is too firm it cannot rise and if it is left to stand too long the gas will escape and the loaf collapse.

Baking imparts firmness to the foam, turning it into bread. Physicists speak of a porous, gelatinous mass consisting of flour — something resembling a sponge.

If the baker wants his bread to have a crunchy crust he pipes steam into the oven at the beginning of the baking process. If, on the other hand, he wants a soft crust that does not part from the rest of the loaf he simply omits the steam.

Though the mechanics of it have been known for a long time, the reasons were not discovered until the advent of the electron microscope. It turned out that the starch granules in flour are completely swollen and glued together in the crunchy type of crust.

The swelling is caused by the steam piped into the oven which, on contact with the still cold bread, condenses like dew.

As the baking process continues, now with dry heat, the water is withdrawn from the crust, making it crunchy.

Immediately after being taken out of the oven, the bread starts to become doughy.

The water content of the crust, originally less than ten per cent, now becomes equalised with that of the rest of

the loaf, making the crust tougher the longer the bread is left standing.

This suggests that when the bread is baked without steam there is too little water to fully swell the starch granules on the surface. This has been confirmed under the electron microscope which shows up the individual grains as not being glued together.

Such grains cannot absorb water after baking, and this is the reason why a soft crust retains its property as it ages. In other words, doughy bread will always remain doughy.

A look through the electron microscope at the walls of the pores inside the bread shows that they, too, are not glued together and therefore appear as holes.

These holes occur when the dough can no longer withstand the expansion of the gas bubbles.

The fact that the pores are larger in wheat bread than in rye bread is because wheat has a higher protein content and protein makes the dough more elastic. On the other hand, the walls of wheat bread pores are thinner.

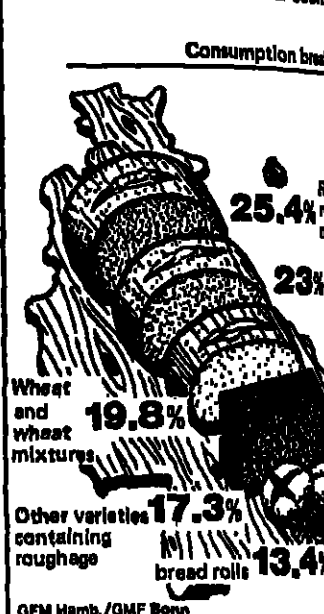
Larger pores and thinner walls are the reason why a loaf of wheat bread having the same weight as a loaf of rye bread appears larger.

It is also the thinness of the walls of the pores that makes the inside of wheat bread more elastic.

Modern bread research laboratories resemble sophisticated physics institutes.

The tests that are carried out include pressing various pieces of bread at specific speeds and measuring the energy needed to do so; measuring the pressure

The German bread scene



it takes to bend and finally break and, of course, experimenting breads of the same type but with different additives.

The ultimate objective is to find raw materials for bread. The world's population is growing rapidly and needs increasing quantities of the stuff. Traditional bread cereals will not do and they must therefore be supplemented with raw materials that do not have the nutritional value but have different properties when baked.

Rudolf We

(Köln Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 March)

## Genetic experiments aim at rapid plant cultivation

A project group of the Max Planck Institute for Plant Genetics in Ladenburg, near Heidelberg, has just presented its initial findings on the development of plants from immature pollen.

In the early 1970s, growers planned their hopes on two new methods that held the promise of commercial viability.

Botanists working in laboratories developed a method of regenerating plants from isolated, wall-less cells. And, second, they caused some stir by beginning with a project aimed at developing plants from immature pollen granules.

It is this second method that the Max Planck Institute team has latched onto.

Humans, animals and plants pass on genetic information through chromos-

omes, one on the father's and one on the mother's side.

On their emergence, semen and ovary cells lose half of this double set of chromosomes because otherwise the genetic mass would multiply with every new generation.

Immature pollen grains, known as microspores, are the precursors of the plant's male semen cells and therefore still have a single set of chromosomes called haploids.

The Ladenburg researchers seized on the possibilities inherent in creating plant life from microspores.

The most important aspect here was to achieve pure genetic lines as quickly as possible, something that takes considerable time if done with traditional methods. Rye seemed the most promising plant for such experiments. Since rye flowers cannot inseminate themselves the past couple of decades saw relatively few successes in developing new strains.

But haploids, it was hoped, would help overcome the problem.

Initially, the experiments were based on the pollen pods of rye since it is they that contain the microspores. They were put in a nutrient solution to see if it would be possible to prevent the individual cells in a pod from developing of their own accord.

The cells in the pod contain a double set of chromosomes, and the plant arising from it would be identical with the donor plant.

After a while, the researchers found that the timing in putting the pod in the nutrient solution is of paramount importance for the development of microspores.

The plants resulting from the micro-

spores can be haploid; but if they are to be fertile they must develop the full set of chromosomes as in a normal plant.

This doubling is achieved with colchicine, the poison of the meadow saffron. But there are also cases where plant doubles its set of chromosomes without outside influence. However, it does not make it identical with the donor plant since only the single chromosomes of the donor plant are doubled.

With the originally used nutrient experiments yielded 0.2 per cent. In other words, of 1,000 pollen pods only two showed signs of growth.

The group then used a nutrient developed in China from a potato which increased the yield to 10 per cent.

Here, the type of potato and the time are of paramount importance.

Only one in 800 microspores developed into a mature plant.

The main objective of the experiments was to produce genetically clean strains in which the individual plants can fertilise themselves.

Hybrids of self-fertilising wheat (Secale vavilovii) and suitable other types were used.

The Ladenburg researchers examined 36 strains grown from microspores of genetic purity. Nineteen were genetically pure, seven were mixed (i.e. had different halves of the double chromosomes) and ten yielded no plants because these strains were not pure.

The aim was to achieve self-seminating and pure strains.

So far, the researchers say, the cultivation from microspores is an incalculable financial risk.

To assess future prospects, a methodically viable technique for the selection of microspores is needed.

Wolfgang W.

(Köln Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 March)

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## Better testing cuts meat contamination

Rarely has consumer response been as dramatic as last autumn when reports of veal contaminated with estrogen flooded the media. Consumption dropped markedly from one day to the next. Baby foods had to be withdrawn from the market.

This consumer reaction has had more effect on meat producers than any threat of fines for the use of synthetic estrogen. In any event, there have been no recent cases of estrogen-contaminated veal.

This success is due to improved tes-

ting methods which led to the disclosure in the first place.

The whole thing shows that food controls must employ the most sophisticated of methods and that supervision must become stiffer.

Bonn Health and Family Affairs Minister Antje Huber has therefore announced more stringent regulations for the marketing of veterinary drugs. Food controls will also be intensified.

Granted, not every piece of beef liver or every head of lettuce can be examined; but the lawmakers can increase the risk for farmers to such an extent that it no longer pays to tamper with food.

Another major aspect is to find ways and means of establishing the culprit in cases where food has been contaminated through environmental pollution.

Werner Bollmann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 13 March 1981)



## ■ THE OUTDOORS

## Mountaineering not just a matter of climbing

A very year sees German mountaineers fanning out to conquer the peaks of the world. Last year's crop was seven expeditions with a total 46 participants who set out to scale the Andes and the Himalayas.

Most foundered on poor weather and only 11 reached their destinations: Annapurna I, Kanchenjunga and the Shisha Pangma in the Tibetan Himalayas. But none of this was any major pioneering work, says mountaineering expert Toni Hiebeler.

After World War II, it was the others, above all the British, the French and the Italians and, to some extent, the Japanese, who earned themselves mountaineering laurels.

"The remarkable successes of German mountaineers nevertheless don't reflect the true potential of mountaineering in this country," says Günter Sturm.

Together with Munich doctor Karl M. Herrigkoffer and Ulm notary public Gerhard Schmatz, he ranks among Germany's foremost expedition leaders for major mountaineering projects.

Experts say that there is no shortage of interesting targets although all first class peaks have been conquered. There is, however, a shortage of initiative and new blood as there is of experienced mountaineers, of financial support and a lobby to promote the interests of the top men in the field.

The German Alpine Club is starting to ponder ways and means of re-vitalising German expeditions.

Its committee for foreign mountaineering projects is unfortunately a house

divided. Expedition mountaineers are frequently seen as an elitist group motivated by prestige obsession, a group which carries Western unrest to remote mountain valleys.

Alpine Club chairman Fritz März rebuts this criticism:

"In a day and age when openmindedness towards the world should be a fundamental attitude we shall continue to promote expeditions", he told a meeting of expedition leaders recently.

Apart from the problem with financing, it is above all the time-consuming organisational work that has made major expeditions more difficult and rare.

Just finding an attractive target is frequently a major problem.

Hans Glogner, 27, needed six months to study the available information material before being able to pick the 7,199-metre Lughar Sar in Kankorum as his target.

Getting the necessary permit for the first scaling of the mountain took another year of battling with Pakistani authorities. Finally, in 1979, he scaled the peak.

Many Himalayan peaks are booked out for years, meaning that the prospective climber not only has to pay the starting fee which differs according to altitude but also has to exercise great patience.

The suggestion of committee Chairman Walter Welsch that the German Alpine Club should make the bookings for all interesting targets has not met with great enthusiasm from all quarters.

Taking the bureaucratic hurdles is part of the adventure for many participants

in such expeditions. Hiebeler's idea of a worldwide boycott of all peaks that require a permit has been rejected as a pointless threat. As part of an effort to provide new blood with better opportunities, committee members suggested "training expeditions" and seminars. Says Walter Welsch: "We want to promote self-reliance, and we would also like to prevent the same small group of mountaineers from being the only ones who go on major expeditions." But even in the discussion on the possible approaches to training there is no consensus among the committee members. One lot says that everybody must gather his own experience while the others fear a mass assault on the peaks with all the dangers this entails for the environment and the mountaineers' lives.

Many major mountaineering feats have foundered for lack of money. Last year's German Tibet Expedition cost DM400,000. But not everybody has the talent and connections of Günter Sturm who is particularly adept at fund-raising. The current trend is therefore towards cheaper and smaller expeditions along the lines of Reinhard Karl who tackled the Nanga Parbat with one friend. Some people hold that the state should subsidise expeditions as it does other types of sport.



Central European alps: less of an organisational problem than many other ranges. (Photo: Berndt)

Günter Sturm is not alone in his view that "mountaineering being a sport, expeditions deserve more promotion than, say, the construction of jumping facilities for the very young." The committee for foreign mountaineering intends to reinterpret its traditional guidelines and put them on a broader basis.

But with a budget of only DM10,000 a year promotion is restricted to pennings per member, says Sturm as the promotion practices of the 400-member organisation. Sabine Ratz

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 March 1981)

## Youthful queue grows for 'alternative holidays'

So-called alternative holidays are more in demand among young people than ever before, and the dozen or so organisations that offer vacations at work camps, work on community projects and similar activities are booked out long before the summer. This year's programmes list more than 100 such holidays in 23 countries.

Take a common scene. A beat-up old pickup draws up in front of the village café. Ten boys and girls aged between 18 and 25 jump out and run to the café. The owner doesn't need an order.

He is already waiting for them with a tray full of soft drinks and beer. The perspiring bunch downs the beverages, not bothering to use a glass.

A few minutes later, a second group arrives, loaded down with baskets full of freshly picked peaches, fruit that has become overripe and can therefore no longer be exported.

These young people, too, are part of a work camp which helps with harvesting in northern Greece. The village is Stavros, some 80km west of Salonika.

For the past ten years Kolpingwerk and its Protestant counterpart CVJM have been arranging such holidays for secondary school and university students, apprentices and young people in general, with that fertile and untouristed part of Greece as their target area.

The region played a considerable historical role during the time of Philip II and his son, Alexander the Great.

It might seem paradoxical that young Germans should be helping with the harvest in a country that has a high rate

of unemployment and where one million people a year seek work abroad. But these villages in northern Greece, noted for their fruit and tobacco, need these extra hands only during the few weeks of harvesting. For the rest, the small farms are looked after by women and children.

Virtually all men are working abroad, many in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Agricultural produce is not enough to provide a living and the nearby canneries have more job applicants than they can absorb, notwithstanding starvation wages.

The women, who have to look after the smallholdings on their own, are delighted about the help from abroad.

Says Kolpingwerk's Bruno Reiffenrath: "What we want is to be of genuine help on the one hand and, on the other, to provide young Germans with an opportunity to familiarise themselves with day-to-day life in the very villages from which many of our foreign workers come."

The new groups of harvest hands that arrive in Stavros every two weeks soon learn about the high esteem in which former Greek "guest workers" are held at home.

The young Germans are welcomed in

German by Mayor Mouratidis Sotiriolos who spent four years in Baden-Württemberg with his family.

Everybody considers him a genius, and he is constantly touring the countryside — repairing machinery, showing construction workers a trick or two and checking the freshly harvested fruit.

He became a jack of all trades in Germany where he started work carrying the toolbox for a repair gang of a utilities company.

But his years abroad did little to change the typically Greek friendliness and hospitality.

Many young harvest hands are put up by local Greek families, a first encounter with an entirely different and curiously conservative world.

For the first time in their lives many of the youngsters find themselves in a small and totally untouristed village.

An interesting experience is to see returning "guest workers" trying to transplant something they have learned to covet while abroad.

Stavros, for instance, now boasts a German café opened by a villager who worked as a waiter in North Rhine-Westphalia. It is complete with gnomes, fountains and scooters for the children.

People come from afar on weekends to admire the collection of kitsch and

what they consider big city cars. Still, business is flourishing for the waiter.

During their two weeks as harvest hands the young people work from 7.00 to 11.00 and then again from 4.00 to 7.00 in the evening. This is followed by a one-week sightseeing tour by bus. It is to be reduced from 60 to 38, which the organisers consider a satisfactory climax.

Curiously, most participants are appointed about this part of the tour by day, saying that the two weeks was the fun bit.

Work camps in other countries are similarly organised but the activities are more varied.

Kolpingwerk and CVJM offer working holidays in an Israeli kibbutz or in a school in the bush of northern Cameroon or working on a community house at an altitude of 10,000 metres on the eastern slopes of Kenya.

This entails living local style without electricity or running water.

There are also working vacations in Germany which involve helping to build children's playgrounds, looking after the garden or working on environmental projects. Here, two out of three participants are young foreigners.

Youngsters who have worked in Germany are likely to do the same thing abroad the following year.

The working vacation network spans the globe and many of these young people are returning to their home countries with a new outlook on life.

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 21 March 1981)

## SPORT

## Draw keeps race open for soccer championship

West Germany is fortunate to have Bayern Munich as its representative in the European soccer cup.

The Bavarians' excellent attacking performance in their away game against Hamburg leaders Hamburg — in a draw — was described as the decider — in the running for the Bundesliga.

Hamburg deserve the thanks of all football fans not blinded by partisan fanaticism. The 2-2 draw in Hamburg did change the championship table but many things were moving.

Hamburg SV, already acclaimed by many as this year's champions, have been reduced by this result to strong contenders instead of certainties.

With nine more games to go this season it would be a foolish man who put his money on Hamburg. The game defined that the Bayern forward line is stronger — a fact which Helmut

Schuster, though himself a Hamburg player, came close to acknowledging. He diplomatically avoided declaring any sympathies for either side.

However, the Hamburg crowd of 10,000 were not so unforthcoming. They only applauded Bayern. Hamburg's attack was clumsy and complicated, compared to Bayern's.

But this seems to be their only ploy. The Bavarians have rather more tricks up their sleeves. They are more creative. They have a system but they do not allow it to become a straitjacket.

Bayern captain Paul Breitner did not rate HSV. And indeed it was surprising that the Bavarians did not take two points (for a win) back to Munich with them.

The first half was a demonstration of Hamburg's bankruptcy of ideas as they fell back into their own half, as if hypnotised by the Munich attack. They did not break out of this stranglehold until the first fifteen minutes of the second half when Magath converted a pass from Hrubesch to score and Hrubesch gleefully pounced on a bad Breitner backpass to ram in number two.

Hamburg then made the mistake of trying to sit on this lead. Rummenigge scored a final solo goal after confusing his markers and then Breitner made up for his error by scoring the equaliser with only minutes left.

Breitner was indeed the man of the match, controlling the park with lazy supremacy from midfield.

Franz Beckenbauer played a hard game at the back of defence, ably supported by tough central defenders Jakob and Buljan. Kaliz lived up to his reputation as a fine attacking full-back, but his colleague Jürgen Groh was even better.

Neither manager was over the moon at the end of the day, though Bayern's Csernai got his own back on the media by stressing that Bayern had identified the problems and was now setting about solving them.

Csernai said that his approach to the Hamburg game was similar to that for the game against Banik Ostrava, which Bayern won 4-2. He said Bayern were one of the few teams who also played football away from home.

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(Die Welt, 23 March 1981)

## Breitner's big day

German football can consider itself lucky that it has such a colourful personality as Paul Breitner of Bayern Munich.

Breitner is many things: midfield schemer, author, father, newspaper columnist and talk-show presenter. He also prevented the championship from becoming a foregone conclusion by scoring the all-important equalising goal against Hamburg.

Hamburg trainer Ristic admitted the season would have been something of a bore if his team had won.

Indeed, both sides had reason to thank Breitner, whose back pass was a welcome gift for Hamburg's bustling goal-getter Horst Hrubesch.

And in fact even Breitner's equaliser was doing Hamburg a favour. If they had won they would have gone into a five point lead at the top of the table and could have got the champagne out after the game. However, winning a championship would have meant the Hamburg directors paying the players DM400,000 or so in bonuses — and this money had to be earned. That means the crowds have to keep thronging through the turnstiles.

If a five-point gap had opened up between the leaders, the crowds would have stayed away in their hundreds of thousands for the rest of the season.

When Breitner does the right thing at the right time, tension is sustained. The fans will be back.

Hamburg manager Ristic was still recovering from the shock of losing a 2-0 lead. He admitted he had been apprehensive about the game. And he had every reason to be: Hamburg's three point lead no longer looks as formidable as it did.

Hans-Joachim Leyerberg (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 March 1981)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 March 1981)

## Trainer unhappy at draw for handball title

When he heard the draw for the 1982 World Handball Championships in West Germany, national team trainer Vlado Stenzel said that it could hardly have been worse.

West Germany — defending champions — have been drawn in Group A against the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the No. 2 in the Asian group. This could be Japan.

The standard of handball in Japan is now comparable with that in Europe.

However, if Japan should finish top in its group, it will play against the

GDR in the finals. GDR trainer Paul Tiedemann certainly has more to fear from the Japanese than Vlado Stenzel has to fear from the No. 2 in the Asia group.

So is it true to say that the draw could not have been unkindler to West Germany?

Hardly. West Germany are the defending champions. And they will be taking on the world's elite on their home ground.

What more do they want?

Gert Bokau (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 March 1981)

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